THE Numb. 148.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, May 25, to Friday, June 1, 1739.

A Continuation of the Life of Dr. HERMAN BOERHAAVE.

HAVING now exhauſted his Fortune in the Purſuit of his Studies, he found the Neceſſity of applying to ſome Profeſſion, that, without engroſſing all his Time, might enable him to ſupport himſelf, and having obtained a very uncommon Knowled e of the Mathematicks, he read Lectures in thoſe Sciences to a ſelect Number of young Gentlemen in the Univerſity.

At length, his Propenſion to the Study of Phyſick grew too violent to be reſiſted; and, though he ſtill intended to make Divinity the great Employment of his Life, he could not deny himſelf the Satisfaction of ſpending ſome Time upon the Medical Writers, for the Peruſal of which he was ſo well qualified by his Acquaintance with the Mathematicks and Philoſophy.

But this Science correſponded ſo much with his natural Genius, that he could not forbear making that his Buſineſs which he intended only as his Diverſion, and ſtill growing more eager, as he advanced further, he at length determined wholly to matter that Profeſſion, and to take his Degree in Phyſick, before he engaged in the Duties of the Miniſtry.

It is, I believe, a very juſt Obſervation, that Men's Ambition is generally proportioned to their Capacity. Providence ſeldom ſends any into the World with an Inclination to attempt great Things, who have not Abilities likewiſe to perform them. To have formed the Deſign of gaining a compleat Knowledge of Medicine by way of Digreſſion from Theological Studies, would have been little leſs than Madneſs in moſt Men, and would have only expoſed them to Ridicule and Contempt. But *Boerhaave* was one of thoſe mighty Geniuſes, to whom ſcarce any thing appears impoſſible, and who think nothing worthy of their Efforts, but what appears unſurmountable to common Underſtandings.

He begun this new Courſe of Study by a diligent Peruſal of *Veſalius*, *Bartholine*, and *Fallopius*; and to acquaint himſelf more fully with the Structure of Bodies, was a conſtant Attendant upon *Nuck*'s publick Diſſections in the Theatre, and himſelf very accurately inſpected the Bodies of different Animals.

Having furniſhed himſelf with this preparatory Knowledge, he began to read the ancient Phyſicians in the order of Time, purſuing his Enquiries downwards from *Hippocrates* thro' all the *Greek* and *Latin* Writers.

Finding, as he tells us himſelf, that *Hippocrates* was the original Source of all Medical Knowledge, and that all the later Writers were little more than Tranſcribers from him, he returned to him with more Attention, and ſpent much Time in making Extracts from him, digeſting his Treatiſes into Method, and fixing them in his Memory.

He then deſcended to the Moderns, among whom none engaged him longer, or improved him more, than *Sydenham*, to whoſe Merit he has left this Atteſtation, *that he frequently peruſed him, and always with greater Eagerneſs*.

His inſatiable Curioſity after Knowledge engaged him now in the Practice of Chymiſtry, which he proſecuted with all the Ardour of a Philoſopher, whoſe Induſtry was not to be wearied, and whoſe Love of Truth was too ſtrong to ſuffer him to acquieſce in the Reports of others.

Yet did he not ſuffer one Branch of Science to withdraw his Attention from others: Anatomy did not withhold him from Chymiſtry; nor Chymiſtry, enchanting as it is, from the Study of *Botany*, in which he was no leſs skilled than in other Parts of Phyſick. He was not only a careful Examiner of all the Plants in the Garden of the Univerſity, but made Excurſions, for his further Improvement, on the Woods and Fields, and left no Place unviſited where any Increaſe of Botanical Knowledge could be reaſonably hoped for.

In Conjunction with all theſe Enquiries he ſtill purſued his Theological Studies, *and ſtill*, as we are informed by himſelf, *propoſed, when he had made himſelf Maſter of the whole Art of Phyſick, and obtained the Honour of a Degree in that Science, to petition regularly for a Licence to preach, and to engage in the Cure of Souls*; and intended in his Theological Exerciſe to diſcuſs this Queſtion, *Why ſo many were formerly converted to Chriſtianity by illeterate Perſons, and ſo few at preſent by Men of Learning.*

In purſuance of this Plan, he went to *Hardewich*, in order to take the Degree of Doctor in Phyſick, which he obtained in *July* 1693, having performed a publick Diſputation, *de utilitate explorandorum excrementorum in ægris, ut ſignorum.*

Then returning to *Leyden*, full of his pious Deſign of undertaking the Miniſtry, he found to his Surprize unexpected Obſtacles thrown in his Way, and an Inſinuation diſperſed through the Univerſity, that made him ſuſpected, not of any ſlight Diviation from received Opinions, not of any pertinacious Adherence to his own Notions in doubtful and diſputable Matters, but of no leſs than *Spinoſiſm*, or in plainer Terms, of Atheiſm itſelf.

How ſo injurious a Report came to be raiſed, circulated, and credited, will be doubtleſs very eagerly enquired: We ſhall therefore give the Relation, not only to ſatisfy the Curioſity of Mankind, but to ſhew that no Merit, however exalted, is exempt from being not only attacked, but wounded by the moſt contemptible Whiſpers. Thoſe who cannot ſtrike with Force, can however poiſon their Weapon, and, weak as they are, give mortal Wounds, and bring a Hero to the Grave: So true is that Obſervation, that many are able to do Hurt, but few to do Good.

This deteſtable Calumny owed its Riſe to an Incident from which no Conſequence of Importance could be poſſibly apprehended. As *Boerhaave* was ſitting in a common Boat, there aroſe a Converſation among the Paſſengers upon the impious and pernicious Doctrine of *Spinoſa*, which, as they all agreed, tends to the utter Overthrow of all Religion. *Boerhaave* ſat, and attended ſilently to this Diſcourſe for ſome Time, till one of the Company, willing to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his Zeal, inſtead of confuting the Poſitions of *Spinoſa* by Argument, begun to give a looſe to contumelious Language, and virulent Invectives, which *Boerhaave* was ſo little pleaſed with, that at laſt he could not forbear asking him, whether he had ever read the Author he declaimed againſt?

The Orator, not being able to make much Anſwer, was checked in the midſt of his Invectives, but not without feeling a ſecret Reſentment againſt the Perſon who had at once interrupted his Harangue, and expoſed his Ignorance.

This

This was obſerved by a Stranger who was in the Boat with them; he enquired of his Neighbour the Name of the young Man, whoſe Queſtion had put an End to the Diſcourſe, and having learned it, ſet it down in his Pocket-book, as it appears, with a malicious Deſign; for in a few Days, it was the common Converſation at *Leyden*, that *Boerhaave* had revolted to *Spinoſa*.

It was in vain that his Advocates and Friends pleaded his learned and unanſwerable Confutation of all atheiſtical Opinions, and particularly of the Syſtem of *Spinoſa*, in his Diſcourſe of the Diſtinction between Soul and Body. Such Calumnies are not eaſily ſuppreſs'd, when they are once become general. They are kept alive and ſupported by the Malice of bad, and ſometimes by the Zeal of good Men, who, though they do not abſolutely believe them, think it yet the ſecureſt Method to keep not only guilty but ſuſpected Men out of publick Employments, upon this Principle, That the Safety of Many is to be preferred before the Advantage of Few.

Boerhaave finding this formidable Oppoſition raiſed againſt his Pretenſions to Eccleſiaſtical Honours or Preferments, and even againſt his Deſign of aſſuming the Character of a Divine, though it neither neceſſary nor prudent to ſtruggle with the Torrent of popular Prejudice, as he was equally qualified for a Profeſſion, not indeed of equal Dignity or Importance, but which muſt undoubtedly claim the ſecond Place among thoſe which are of the greateſt Benefit to Mankind.

He therefore applied himſelf to his Medical Studies with new Ardour and Alacrity, reveiwed all his former Obſervations and Enquiries, and was continually employed in making new Acquiſitions.

[*To be Continued.*]

From the CRAFTSMAN, *February* 10.

We cannot but inſert the following Piece from Corſica, *as handed to Us by the* Daily Advertiſer, *for that Spirit of Liberty ſo conſpicuous through the Whole.*

'THE laſt Advices from Corſica bring, that the Malecontents, after holding a General Council, in which it had been reſolved not to accept of the Accommodation propoſed by France, had publiſhed the Reaſons which had engaged them to this Refuſal; which are in Subſtance, "That the Happineſs of the "Kingdom of Corſica requir'd that it ſhould be governed by a Sovereign, who, *having no other Poſſeſſion*, "ſhould therefore find himſelf *oblig'd to remain* in the "Kingdom, and apply his whole Attention to govern "his People like the Father of a Family, who, having "but one Child, has no *other* View than procuring it "all poſſible Advantages. That God had given them "ſuch a Sovereign as they demanded, in the Perſon of "the Baron de Neuhoff, whom they have acknowledged and proclaim'd for their King. That this Baron, "who poſſeſs'd *no other Land*, apply'd himſelf wholly "to the governing the Iſland according to its Laws, and "to render his Subjects happy. That he and his Deſcendants, who are all CORSICANS by Nation, exempt from all Ambition, and content with the little "Kingdom which they ſhall poſſeſs, will open the Ports "of it, and furniſh, with a perfect Neutrality, all Nations with Proviſions, which will bring Plenty into "the Kingdom. That they had no Room to flatter themſelves with ever enjoying a like Happineſs under "the Reign of any other Sovereign, as well becauſe under their Reign the Iſland could only be governed by "MINISTERS, who would be always a CHARGE to "the Nation, as by Reaſon that *Foreign Princes* being "ſubject to be in War, the *Kingdom of* CORSICA would "be expos'd to feel the Inconveniences of it." 'One of 'the Members of the Council, to ſupport theſe Reaſons, 'ſaid, That the Arrival of French Troops in the Iſland 'would by no Means alter their Reſolutions, ſince the 'Body that was there already was not at all formidable; 'and if a greater Number was ſent, they could not 'ſubſiſt.'

We have Advice from Mentz, that the Regulation of Limits between the Empire and Lorrain meets with greater Difficulties than was imagin'd.

Private Letters from Madrid ſay, that the Negotiations carrying on between their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholick Majeſties ſucceſsfully advances; towards which the Addreſs of the Count de la Marck, Ambaſſador from France, has not a little contributed. It's aſſured, that the Marriage of the Infant Don Philip with the eldeſt Daughter of France, is actually concluded on, provided that the Catholick King ſhall accede to the Treaty of Vienna, and the Emperor give the Inveſtiture of the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia to the Infant, aſſoon as the Marriage ſhall be conſummated, on Condition nevertheleſs, that the Courts of Naples and Spain ſhall make a ſolemn Renunciation of their Rights or Pretenſions to the allodial Eſtate and moveable Effects of Tuſcany. The ſecond of theſe Conditions, is what the Court of France takes great Pains to obtain the Emperor's Compliance with. There is likewiſe much Talk of another Treaty of Marriage being on Foot between the Dauphin and the Infanta Donna Maria Thereſa. Should theſe Marriages take Effect, of which there is but too great a Probability; by ſuch an Alliance, the Monarchies of France and Spain, and indeed the whole Houſe of Bourbon, would become ſo intimately and firmly united, as to render themſelves more than ever formidable to all Europe.

They write from Paris, that the King and the Cardinal are extremely well ſatisfy'd with the Marqueſs de Mirepoix, who, it's confirm'd by the moſt authentick Intelligence, has made very important Diſcoveries at the Court of Vienna. What he has there found out is of ſuch great Moment, that he only made his Marriage with the Princeſs of Lixin a Pretence, for Perſonally communicating theſe Diſcoveries to his Majeſty and his Eminence, not caring to truſt them to Writing.

February 24. They write from the Hague, that the Republick thinks itſelf but indifferently treated by the Court of Spain, in Regard to its Complaints againſt the Guarda Coſtas in America. M. Vander Meer, Ambaſſador from their High-Mightineſſes at Madrid, has not yet been able to obtain an Anſwer from the Marquis de la Quadra, to the ample Reſolution of their High-Mightineſſes, which anſwers all the Grievances complain'd of by the Spaniards againſt the Subjects of the Republick, particularly thoſe of Curacao. This Ambaſſador having found fault with the dilatory Practice of the Spaniſh Court in that Reſpect, was anſwer'd by the Marquis, that the Reſolution of their High-Mightineſſes was ſo full, and the Articles that it contain'd ſo important, that it demanded a very ſerious and careful Examination: Their High-Mightineſſes, he was ſure, muſt be ſenſible, that a Piece ſo long as was this Reſolution of theirs, could not be very ſoon reply'd too, ſeeing they themſelves had taken more than four Months to anſwer the Memorial of the Marquis de St. Gilles.

The Deputies of their High-Mightineſſes have talked upon this Subject to the laſt mentioned Ambaſſador, who took Occaſion to aſſure them, that the King his Maſter was very much diſpoſed to render to the Subjects of their High-Mightineſſes the Juſtice which they demanded of him, in Reſpect to their Ships arreſted and confiſcated; but that as it was an Affair of long Diſcuſſion, *a Convention ought to be negotiated between his Court and the Republick*, (*the old Method for Delay*) in order to prevent the like Complaints for the future, and to agree upon the Senſe of ſome Articles of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Utrecht, particularly the XXXVIIth, becauſe that being regulated, it would be eaſy to accommodate the reſt, his Catholick Majeſty being ſtrongly inclin'd to contribute all in his Power to promote the Continuation of the good Underſtanding between him and their High-Mightineſſes.

Letters from Paris ſay, that the Court of France is greatly nettled that the Bickerings between the Miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Prince de Lichtenſtein ſhould be divulged. Cardinal de Fleury has made Complaints of it to the Ambaſſador of his Imperial Majeſty, warmly ſaying, that nothing could paſs between them

them but what immediately became publick. It has been diſcover'd, that a curious Domeſtick over-heard all that paſſed between thoſe Miniſters, and in the Morning reported the Converſation.

The Complaints of the Court of Spain againſt the Privateers of Zealand are now ſo heavy, (that is, *they make Reprizals on the Spaniards*) that it's thought the Merchants, or private Perſons of that Province, ſhall not for the future be permitted to fit out, or ſend to Sea any Ship before having received an expreſs Commiſſion for ſo doing from the Admiralty of the Province. It's likewiſe reported, that thoſe Veſſels which ſhall ſail to the Weſt Indies, ſhall, for the Time to come, be ſubject to Inſtructions which ſhall regulate their Rout (*i. e. ſail to an Inch*) and which will forbid them, under the moſt rigorous Penalties, from touching upon the Coaſts of New Spain. Tho' Things poſſibly may have been propos'd to be regulated in this Manner; yet it's much to be queſtion'd whether ſuch Regulation will ever be agreed to, becauſe it is not only private Perſons who are intereſted in the Ships which go to America, but People of the higheſt Stations are for the moſt Part greatly concerned therein.

Briſtol, Feb. 15. Laſt Monday was elected and ſworn into the Office of an Alderman of this City, Nathaniel Day, Eſq; our late worthy Mayor, who for his uncommon Zeal for the Publick Service of our City, all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy, as Ringing of Bells, &c. have been ſhewn in general on that Occaſion.

The ſame Day Mr. Michael Becher, Merchant, Son to Mr. Alderman Becher, was ſworn one of the Common-Council of this City.

We hear that charitable Gentleman, John Eldridge, Eſq; the chief Contributor to the Briſtol Infirmary, who has been dangerouſly ill, is now on the mending Hand.

Thurſday Evening the Rev. Mr. Whitfield preached an excellent moving Sermon to the Priſoners in Newgate; and enforc'd his Doctrine in ſuch a Manner, as to melt his Auditory into Tears. Afterwards he collected a handſome Sum of Money for the Uſe of the Priſoners; and then viſited the Religious Society in St. Nicholas-ſtreet. And he preaches a Charity-Sermon on Monday next at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at St. Philip's Church, for the erecting an Orphan-houſe and Infirmary at Savannah in Georgia.

A few Days ago died Mr. Thomas Oldfield, an eminent Attorney, and Steward of the Court of the Hundred of Barton Regis.

In the Rope-walk which leads to George-ſtreet, without Lawford's Gate, is now erected a handſome ſtrong Bridge; for want of which, the Communication from that Part of the City was greatly retarded, to the no ſmall Detriment of that Neighbourhood.

LONDON, Febr. 15.

They adviſe from Petersburg of the 23d paſt, that Orders have been ſent to all the Governors of the Provinces to cauſe their Quota of Recruits to march for the reſpective Rendezvous about the middle of Feb. and to uſe their utmoſt Diligence for tranſporting them on Sledges; 'tis ſaid, they amount to 30,000 Men. That the Purveyor-General had received Advice, that the great Quantity of Proviſions required for the Ukraine was already arrived at Kiow, &c. That the General who is to command the Troops intended for the Danube, is not yet named; but it is thought General Laſcy will be pitched upon, no Army being to go this Year to the Crimea, and the Military Cheſt and Chancery being ſoon to be ſent him.

From Conſtantinople, that they had Advice that an Army of 50,000 Perſians were in full March towards the Frontiers; and that Kouli Kan has recall'd his Ambaſſadors; whereupon ſeveral Councils had been held, to deliberate whether they ſhould detain them, but it was reſolv'd not only to let them depart freely, but alſo to uſe them with the utmoſt Civility, and give them the uſual Preſents.

They write from France, that they had ſuch poor Crops of Corn in that Kingdom the laſt Year, that they have been obliged to import great Quantities from England; and from Nantz in particular, they write, that they have already imported as much as comes to 150,000 Livres.

We hear from Dublin, Feb. 6, That Mr. Dee, of the County of Clare, was lately ſet upon in his own Houſe, by ſome of his Relations, who murder'd him, and took with them 95 Pounds, but were ſince taken and committed to Limerick Goal.

London, March 1. We are aſſur'd of a Certainty, that a Perſon committed to York-Caſtle, and ſuppos'd to be the noted Turpin, is really Turpin; in relation to the taking of whom we have received the following Particulars: That for about 18 Months laſt paſt he lurk'd about in the Neighbourhood of Beverley in Yorkſhire, where he paſs'd for a Farmer's Son of or near Spalding in Lincolnſhire, from whence he abſconded on Account of Debt; but being charged with robbing Hen-Rooſts and ſtealing Poultry, he was committed to the Houſe of Correction at Beverley; and during his Confinement there for that Offence, the worthy and judicious Magiſtrate who committed him, ſent to Spalding, to make Enquiry if any ſuch Perſon inhabited or was known there, as he pretended upon his Examination; the whole prov'd an Impoſition, and during his Confinement, he was charg'd with Horſe-ſtealing, whereupon he was remov'd from Beverley to York-Caſtle. The Priſoner wrote a Letter to one in Eſſex who married his Siſter; which Letter not being receiv'd, a Perſon in that County ſeeing the Superſcription, and knowing it to be the Hand-writing of Turpin, acquainted a Juſtice of Peace therewith, who diſpatch'd the ſaid Perſon to York to ſee the Priſoner, who prov'd to be the real Turpin. And we are further aſſur'd, that the Priſoner has ſince confeſs'd himſelf to be Turpin. We cannot help obſerving, upon this Occaſion, that each of the Magiſtrates before-mentioned, have acted with great Prudence and Aſſiduity in Diſcharge of their Truſt, and deſerve the Thanks of their Country for bringing ſo notorious and dangerous a Rogue to his due Puniſhment.

London, March 8. We hear that the Houſe of Commons will certainly be pull'd down after the Seſſions of Parliament, and rebuilt in a large and commodious Manner, to hold all the Members, it being not now large enough.

We hear a Right Rev. Doctor, who has great Preferments in the Church, is bound over in a Recognizance to anſwer for ſome Miſdemeanors.

Yeſterday a Youth about 14 Years of Age, paddled himſelf with 2 Trenchers in a large Butcher's Tray up the Thames, from Weſtminſter Bridge to the Swan at Chelſea, for a large Wager.

Yeſterday Morning died ſuddenly at his Houſe in North-ſtreet, Red-Lion Square, of an Inflammation in his Bowels, John Eyres, Eſq; of Berry's-Hall, in Norfolk, a Roman Catholick Gentleman, of four Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in St. James's Place, of the Stone, the Right Hon. Charles Hamilton, Earl of the Selkirk, aged 76. He was one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty, one of the 16 Peers of Scotland, and Lord Clerk Regiſters of that Kingdom. He will be ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate, by John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthergien, his younger Brother; and his perſonal Eſtate, which is computed at near 100,000 l. is left among his Brothers and other Relations.

On Tueſday laſt John Cook, an Oſtler in Finsbury, was taken in the Market at Dunſtable, on the Information of George Francis, who was taken at London-Wall on Monday laſt, but afterwards made his Eſcape, for being concern'd with him in robbing Mr. Adams, of Hertford, of 107 l. near that Town, and was committed to Bedford Goal; and is ſpeedily to be removed from thence to Hertford, to be tried for robbing the ſaid Mr. Adams.

London, March 16. According to our Advices from Madrid, the Spaniards are Repairing all their Men of War that ſtand in need of it, with the utmoſt Expedition.

They

They alſo write from Madrid, that the Spaniſh Court has made Propoſals to ſeveral wealthy Men of that City for borrowing 5 Millions of Crowns of them.

A Plan has been preſented to his Majeſty of the new building for the two Houſes of Parliament, on the ſame Spot they now ſtand, which, we hear, has been approved of.

The Charge, according to the Plan, is computed at Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling.

Newport, Rhode Iſland, April 11. By Capt. John Beard, who arrived here from Jamaica, we have the following Account, *viz.*

The Negroes being very troubleſome to the Inhabitants all over the Iſland, the Governor thought proper to fit out a great Party, of which went a Number of Gentlemen Volunteers, ſo that they muſter'd 250 Shotſmen, beſides Negroes, and a Company of Soldiers, to a Place called Montego Bay, they being about two Days and a half March from the rebellious Negroes. They ſet out on Friday Morning the 29th of February, and arrived at the Place on Sunday Morning, and came upon them before they were a-ware of it; but as ſoon as their Lookouts diſcovered them they took to their Ambuſh, and engaged the Soldiers to go in the Front, who did with ſo much Reſolution that the firſt Shot they made wounded five and killed one, but the reſt which was commanded by Col. Guttery advanc'd to faſt upon 'em that they were forc'd to quit their Ambuſh after looſing 8 or 9 Negroes, and a Woman and Child they took alive; this being Sunday in the Morning the firſt Day, and fought all Day. The Negroes got up in their Precipice in the Rocks, and the next Day fired very briskly from off the Rocks. Col. Guttery was commanding his Men to make ſure of 3 Shots, when a Shot came and took his Cane out of his Hand; he drew his Sword, and told them it was well done, let them fire at that, for the Negroes was ſo near as to talk to them. He burnt their Town which conſiſted of 200 Houſes, and the Captain's Houſe was 100 Feet long. The Col. told them, if they'd come to a Peace he would make a Peace with them, but they were afraid they would not be ſo good as their Word, 'til a Scotch Doctor laid down his Arms and went towards them, then one of their boldeſt went and chang'd Hats with him. After that Hoſtages was chang'd on both Sides and they came to an Agreement, which could not be finiſhed 'til the Governor and Council met; the Governor came in great Haſte, having Horſes ready in 3 different Places, and rode it in a Day and a Half, altho' it is reckon'd 120 Miles and bad Roads, ſo ready the Governor was to do any Thing for the Good of the Country. The Governor has promis'd the Party Men an Hundred Piſtoles out of his own Pocket, and likewiſe to ſee they are well rewarded by the Country. There are ſome ſmall Companies that will not come in, but Capt. Cudgoe who is the greateſt Captain, and of the greateſt Strength, has promis'd to bring them or their Heads. There are two Captains more and two Companies which came in with Capt. Cudgoe. Their Town is called by the Name of Trelawney Town, after the Name of the Governor.

Articles of Agreement.

1. No Hoſtilities, 2. Freedom for ever. 3. Poſſeſſion of 1500 Acres of Land North-Weſt of the Town, to them and their Heirs. 4. Liberty to plant and raiſe Stock, and when brought to Market, to apply themſelves to a Magiſtrate for Liberty to ſell. 5. Oblig'd to live within their own Boundary, and not to hunt within three Miles of any Settlement; and if Hunters meet, to divide the Game. 6. To ſuppreſs all Rebels and obey the Governor in all Commands. 7. To be ready with Aſſiſtance upon an Invaſion, and always to be obedient to the Commands of the Governor. 8. If any Injury done to the Whites, oblig'd to apply to a Magiſtrate; if done by the Negroes, Cudgoe to deliver himſelf or the Offender. 9. To be oblig'd to deliver to the firſt Magiſtrate Negroes running away for the future. 10. To return all Negroes ſince the Treaty, if any come. 11. Their Captain to agree before the Governor once a Year. 12. They have Liberty to puniſh their Men excepting with Death; and upon Delivery to be try'd as free Negroes. 13. Obliged to make Roads from their Town to Weſtmoorland, St. James's, and St. Elizabeth. 14. Their Succeſſors, (Cudgoe, Accompong, Johnny, Cuſte, and Quaco, after whoſe Death) the Governor to name them for ever.

Williamsburg, June 1. Yeſterday Se'nnight, a young Man, named *John Franks*, one of the Muſick belonging to His Majeſty's Ship *Flamborough*, as he was ſtanding upon the Accommodation Ladder, waſhing ſome Fish, unhappily ſlipt his Hold, and was drown'd.

Enter'd in *York* River.

May 21. *Ship Somerſet, of Briſtol, John Saunders, Maſter, from Briſtol, and Barbadoes, with* 42 *Hogſheads* 63 *Tierces and* 30 *Barrels of Rum,* 26 *Barrels of Sugar, and* 19*l.* 13*s.* 8*d. Caſh.*

---------- *Brig. Abingdon, of Virginia, Tho. Southwick, Maſter, from Madeira and Barbadoes, with* 10 *Pipes of Wine,* 15 *Hogſheads* 50 *Tierces and* 63 *Barrels of Rum,* 37 *Barrels of Sugar, and* 9*l.* 8*d. Caſh.*

------- 28. *Croſſe Galley, of Briſtol, Joſeph Pitman, Maſter, from Briſtol and Africa, with* 266 *Slaves, and ſundry return'd Goods.*

------- 29. *Ship Humphry, of London, James Lane, Maſter, from London and New-England, with* 20 *Hogſheads of Rum,* 6 *Casks of Molaſſes,* 6 *Barrels of Train Oil,* 3 *Bags of Hops,* 3 *Dozen of Pails, and* 50,000 *Bricks.*

Clear'd out.

May 17. *Ship Albemarle, of London, Thomas Darſie, Maſter, for London, with* 462 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 6000 *Staves,* 50 *Tons of Iron,* 108 *Deer Skins, and* 220 *Weight of Beaver Skins.*

------- 24. *Ship Carter, of London, Samuel Malbon, Maſter, for London, with* 518 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 7500 *Staves,* 34 *Tons of Iron,* 30 *Weight of Beaver,* 5 *Otter,* 8 *Raccoon, and* 10 *Deer Skins.*

------- 25. *Brig. Anne and Betty, of Lancaſter, Allan Patchet, Maſter, for Lancaſter, with* 56 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 4 *Casks of return'd Goods,* 4 *Pieces of looſe Linen,* 6 *Stuff Hats,* 500 *Feet of ſheathing Boards, and* 1000 *Staves.*

---------- *Ship York, of Briſtol, Joſeph Ludlow, Maſter, for Briſtol, with* 418 *Hogſheads of Tobacco,* 5000 *Staves, and* 27 *Tons of Iron.*

------- 27. *Sloop Suſannah, of Bermuda, Joſeph Stowe, Maſter, for Bermuda, with* 1500 *Buſhels of Corn,* 30 *Buſhels of Peaſe, and* 10 *Hogs.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

June 1, 1739.

THE Croſſe-Galley, *Capt.* Joſeph Pitman, *Maſter, lately arriv'd from* Africa, *with a choice Cargo of Slaves. The Sale whereof will begin on* Monday *the 4th Inſtant, at* Weſt-Point. *And aſſoon as diſcharg'd, will prepare to receive a Freight for* Briſtol. *She is a* Briſtol *built Veſſel, not above Seven Years old, and ſhall be well fitted, to carry what Tobacco may be put on Board her. The Subſcribers will ſhip upwards of* 100 *Hogſheads, and has already* 50 *more engag'd: And will be thankful to any Gentlemen for their kind Aſſiſtance. She ſhall ſail with all poſſible Expedition, as Mr.* King *intends to go home in her.* Harmer *and* King.

TO be Sold, for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, a very handſome two Wheel Chaiſe, with two Harneſs, the Body lin'd with blew Cloth, and every Thing compleat belonging to it. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchaſe it, may apply to the Subſcriber, living at Mr. Hacker's, *Merchant, in* Williamsburg.

Mark Cosby.

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15*s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably in the beſt Manner.